

THE TROY HERALD.

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GENERAL PARAGRAPHS.

Incidents and Accidents.

A Charleston, S. C., father gave a young man who had saved his daughter from drowning, a two-year-old steer and a shot-gun.

A farmer named Henry Valentine, living near Pendleton, Ind., while sitting on a railroad track, a few days ago, was struck by an express train and instantly killed.

A few days ago, Wesley George, a fireman on the Vandalla Railroad, fell in front of his engine while changing a switch, and was run over by the train and killed.

The body of a German named Christian Scherer was found in the lake at Cleveland, Ohio, recently, supposed to have committed suicide while in a fit of insanity.

Capt. Leblanc and three men belonging to the Government steamer La Canadienne, were recently drowned by the capsizing of the boat in a squall in Grand River, Canada.

John Davis while at work in the rolling mill at Columbus, Ohio, fell into a vat of boiling water, and was terribly scalded. Thomas Hand, another rolling mill employee, was run over by a locomotive and badly crushed.

John Cook recently struck a woman named Lou. Goodwine over the head with a chair in a row at a picnic at Memphis, Tenn., from the effects of which she died. Cook was arrested and committed to jail to answer the charge of murder.

Theodore Webb, of Norwich, Conn., not long ago, was drawn in to the machinery of a steam elevator. He had presence of mind to throw up his arms so that his two coats were drawn off and disappeared in the gearing, while he escaped.

A dispatch from Three Rivers, Canada, says that Gus. Matte, agent for Ritchie & Cull, lumbermen, David Lord, foreman, and Leon Houle and Peter Stone, boatmen, were drowned while descending the rapids of St. Maurice River, recently.

Stephen Sawyer, aged sixty, living near Bellevue, Ohio, left home one day last week, for Elmore, Ohio, having \$800 on his person. Not returning at the appointed time, search was made, and his dead body was found in a mill-pond half a mile from Bellevue, his money and watch gone. It is supposed he was murdered for the money.

A gentleman residing on the outskirts of New York placed a Mexican cactus on the top of his garden wall as an ornament. Late in the evening he thought he discovered the head of a burglar peering over the wall, and hit out at it with all his might. He has all the summer before him to pick the thorns out of his knuckles.

Here is an instance of a mother's love from a Rhode Island paper: "A Newport woman recently discovered that her children, seven in number, showed unmistakable signs of having the scarlet fever. Being unable to procure any assistance, she worked, watched, and administered medicines day and night to her sick children, until her system gave out and she became insane, in which condition she still remains."

The self-sacrificing nature of woman is well illustrated in this extract from a letter to a Western paper: "I know a woman who lives in a country village. With a heart and brain alive to better things she stays there and, day after day, year after year, takes care of an idiot brother, and for her reward has only vacant smiles and meaningless gibberish. It is such a half life, you say. It is vegetating; you could not live so. Well perhaps so. But I imagine it is a sort of vegetation that will bloom out grandly in the sunshine of a second life."

Sentimental young ladies can find warrant for a copious flow of tears in this from the *Utica, N. Y. Observer* of recent date: "A sudden death occurred at Oppenheim, Fulton County, last night. Within the past year Johanna Davis, a stepdaughter of Solomon Cramer, was engaged to be married to a man named Swartwout, who married another woman during the winter. Miss Davis' grief at this disappointment caused serious mental and physical affliction. Last evening her mother and her saw the jilting lover and his wife pass the window. The sight seemed to affect Miss Davis, and her appearance attracted her mother's attention. The young lady, in response to questions and fears, said: 'Don't cry mother, I shall die to-night.' At ten p. m. the girl was a corpse. Her death was caused by a broken heart."

Scientific and Industrial.

Dr. Chandler stated in a recent lecture that carbolic acid and sulphate of iron (green vitriol) were the best disinfectants.

The extreme summer heat in Bengal and the African Desert is 150 deg. Fahr., while that in Nova Zembla is but 34 deg. Fahr.

Professor Peters has named the last two asteroids discovered by him, and numbered 123 and 130, Antigone and Electra.

Chambers' Journal refers to the United States Signal Service Bureau, as "the most perfect telegraphic weather system in the world."

The recent gas-men's strike has brought to light the fact that the average life of this class of laborers is not over thirty years.

Artificial coral may be made by painting peeled and dried branches and twigs with a melted mixture, composed of two drachms of vermilion and one ounce of rosin.

The odor of the *Lilium auratum*, a species of Japan lily, is said to be obnoxious to house-flies, and a single specimen kept in the room will serve to drive away these pests.

M. Marchand estimates that the chemical force exerted by the light of the sun on the terrestrial globe would be sufficient to transform, every minute, 39,835,900 tons of carbon into carbonic acid.

In a lecture recently delivered in England, Professor Tyndall made an especial mention of that "wonderful American invention," known to our readers as the "sand-blast," and, from a rudely-constructed model, demonstrated its value and efficiency to the audience.

A Frenchman, having purchased the olive-husks, from which the natives of Southern Italy had simply squeezed the oil by the aid of rude wooden presses, ships them to France, where they are treated by improved processes, and an additional return of 25 per cent. of oil obtained.

Dr. Jenzsch, of Gotha, announces that he has discovered, in various kinds of crystalline and volcanic rocks, fossil infusoria and rotifers, together with algae. The existence of organisms in rocks of an igneous origin presents a new problem for the students of geology and the disciples of Bastian to solve.

Mr. Alfred Barney, of New Jersey, has patented an improved process for the use of anthracite coal-dust as a fuel for locomotives. The essential feature of the invention consists in the judicious combination of anthracite dust with bituminous coal—the dust being added to fire, which is first started with the bituminous coal.

A successful experiment was recently made at the iron works at Thale, in the Harz, for the purpose of removing phosphorus from iron during the puddling process. The iron was puddled with 1 per cent. of fluor-spar, and the product was a fibrous iron which did not appear, in slightest degree, "cold short."

Hofmann's gum, hitherto regarded by the manufacturers of aniline dyes as a troublesome refuse, has recently been submitted to "distinctive distillation," the result being blue and violet dyes, equal in quality to those obtained in the first treatment. It is estimated that hundreds of tons of this refuse will now be made serviceable, where before it was only a troublesome burden.

A new use for asbestos is its introduction into textile fabrics. This is done by mixing the fibers of this substance with the cotton or wool during the weaving. The finest asbestos is found on the eastern slope of the Green Mountains, Vermont, and in the Adirondack region. These fibers vary from two to forty inches in length; and when obtained at a distance below the surface they are pure white, and very flexible.

A London physician has proposed a hot sand-bath as an "infallible cure" for rheumatism, the claim of superiority over the Russian and Turkish baths, being that it does not interfere with the respiration of the patient; what may be the actual value of this fact remains to be proved, though those who have been nearly "choked to death" in a vapor-bath will welcome a hot bath in which they can breathe.

A powerful signal-light has been placed on the houses of Parliament, London. It is located over the clock-tower at Westminster, and when in full blaze has the appearance of a pillar of fire, intensified every few seconds by brilliant flashes. The light is caused by the combustion of common street gas with the oxygen of the air. One of the important purposes of this light is to signal absent members when the approach of important motions demands their presence in the House. It is stated that, in clear weather, the light can be seen for twenty-five miles.

Personal and Literary.

Dr. Reuchlin, the German historian of Italy, is dead.

Mr. Darwin is going to spend the summer in the South of France.

Mrs. Alice Fargo has been appointed assistant light-house keeper at Dunkirk.

Miss Clara Barton, the "hospital angel" during the war, is lying dangerously ill in London.

Mrs. Somerville bequeathed her scientific library to the Women's College at Gilton, England.

The English writer calling himself January Swale has gone mad. His real name is George S. Phillips.

William Lloyd Garrison said recently that he had set type enough to form a typographic railroad from Boston to Liverpool.

The first Jew who ever sat as a member of the British Parliament was Mr. Salomons, who is now nearly eighty years of age.

A. D. Williams, is the richest man in the Old Dominion. He owns forty thousand acres of coal land in Western Virginia.

Senator Fenton was a lumberman forty years ago. He ought to have known something about constructing political platforms.

Miss Nellie Thurston is engaged to make a balloon ascension this fall at the Aitwerp (N. Y.) Union Agricultural Society's grounds.

Dr. Charles Brown, of Albermarle, Va., aged one hundred and odd, is going to England to prosecute his claim to an enormous inheritance.

Stokes, among other things, is something of a wag. Somebody asked him the other day, what he thought of the Tomb, and he said it was a horrible cell!

Mrs. Cora L. Barton, daughter of the distinguished jurist, Edward Livingston, a lady known in diplomatic and fashionable circles, died recently in Washington.

Mrs. James Boggess, of Washington, Ind., has a young son who measures six feet seven inches one way by sixteen inches the other. The glory of that woman is in her heir.

A North Carolina paper thinks that "Captain Jack, of the Modoc Braves," is no other than Henry Berry Lowery, whose death was reported as a cunning ruse to cover his retreat to the West.

An unappreciative astronomical genius out West proposes that the new planet discovered by Professor Peters should be named "Pete." There will, probably, be some other competitor for the christening.

Professor Anderson, of the Iowa State University, is teaching at Ann Arbor, Mich., a method of "lightning calculation" of his own invention, calculated to lighten the labors of mathematical students.

The whole of Homer's *Iliad* has been written in short-hand within the space covered by a nutshell. Mr. J. M. Sobriker, a Viennese professor of stenography, is the man who found the time and had the patience to do it.

The publication of a great literary and scientific work has been commenced by M. Van Bemmelen, professor at the University of Brussels. It bears the title, "Patria Belgica," and is to comprise all that is known about Belgium.

Rev. Mr. McDowell, a Scotch Presbyterian, said lately, in a temperance meeting at Edinburgh, that in a recent journey of 5,000 miles in the United States he only saw two persons drunk, and one of them looked very much like a Scotchman.

Noah Webster used to spread his favorite ideas of the spelling reform by traveling about from printing office to printing office and handing printed slips containing the words "theater," "center," &c., to persuade people to spell as he did. This was before the ravenous demand of the great American people for dictionaries furnished him with a more effective propaganda than a peripatetic one.

The latest boon to literary travelers is "Graphine," which is described by the London press as a little packet containing four small sheets of paper, and on cutting off a little bit, no larger than one's finger nail, and soaking it in a tablespoonful of water, it will produce a beautiful purple-colored ink. This condensed writing ink can be carried in the pocket-book, like court-plaster, and no traveler need in future take an inkstand about with him.

Foreign Items.

Lord Lytton, better known as "Owen Meredith," is to write a life of his father.

Earl Russell is to lay the foundation stone of Newman Hall's new church.

Titles of nobility are abolished in Spain, and no rank is to be recognized except rank radicalism.

The Countess Guiccioli has left a large quantity of Lord Byron's manuscripts and unpublished letters.

The Spanish "external" debt has swelled from some \$285,000,000, in 1868, to upward of \$875,000,000 at present.

Spain will now begin to unshackle her industry by the emancipation of ten thousand slaves.

The restoration of the Bourbon spirit of 1830 is what Germany thinks the movement in France means.

Miss Elizabeth Harrison, who died lately in Sheffield, England, left over three hundred thousand dollars to charitable institutions.

The body of the late Sir George E. Cartier, Premier of the Dominion, has been embalmed for transportation to Canada.

When John Stuart Mill was buried by the side of his wife at Avignon, prayer was made and "a most touching address was given by the pastor."

The Tichborne case continues to draw its slow length along through the courts, and papers and the testimony looks equally for the claimant.

At the coronation of the King and Queen of Sweden, Her Majesty Queen Sophia was anointed on the forehead and wrists.

The Duke of Edinburgh has been "a wooing" to Sorrento, Italy, where the Empress of Russia and her daughter resided until several days ago.

Father Beckx, General of the Order of the Jesuits at Rome, was born in Belgium, in 1819. He is described as a short, delicate-looking man of seventy, with a pale, tranquil countenance.

English parochial diversions are decidedly queer. One civil parish has its population returned this year as "one old woman, a pig and a donkey." Fourteen others have no inhabitants at all.

M. Ulrich de Fonville, the editor of the *Union Republicaine*, of Dieppe, France, has been fined and imprisoned for advocating the assassination of Don Carlos if found on French territory.

Count von Bodelschwingh, formerly Prussian Minister of Finance, has been released by death from the torture of hearing casual acquaintances try to pronounce his name.

King Oscar, of Sweden, took advantage of the crowd attending his coronation to sell off the rare paintings, furniture, wood carvings, medallion ornaments and costumes belonging to his predecessor, Charles XV.

Tom Hughes is lecturing on "National Advantages of the established Church of England," taking the ground that religious equality exists already, and would not be bettered by disendowment.

Earl Granville has informed the House of Lords, officially, that Sir Bartle Frere had completed his mission, and obtained most valuable information with regard to the slave trade, and the best means of dealing with it.

A Liverpool woman who chopped her father and a pony has been sent to jail three months for the assault on the horse and two months for that on the old man. Dogberry dispenses justice with curious discrimination.

The recent French deputation to the Pope made the mistake of asking "the Sacred Heart of Jesus" to intercede with His Mother. The Pope mildly corrected them by suggesting the intercession of the Immaculate with the Eternal One.

Mlle. Nelly de Malmarece de Trebey, who has just taken the veil in France, got much celebrity during the late war for having stabbed a Prussian officer who had entered her father's chateau and insulted her.

Two-thirds of the champagne crop of France has been destroyed by the heavy frosts of April 24, 25, and 26, and the remaining third is still subject to the contingencies of the five months before vintage. The Jersey crop continues good.

The *Wochenblatt*, speaking of women in Germany, says that the further they keep themselves from politics the more zealously do they mix themselves in religious questions, and introduce into them all the love and hate of which their nature is capable.

England acknowledges a keen interest in the attempt of the Dutch to subdue the north of Sumatra, because of her commercial interests in the Straits of Malacca. At the same time the *Fall Mall Gazette* does not see exactly what she can do about it.

The Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise are endeavoring to raise a sum from which the salaries of all clergymen of the Church of England shall be augmented if less than \$300 per annum.

A little leveling down among the rich bishops and deans would do it sooner.

The London *Hour* says that the Church of England is instructing more than thrice the number of children educated by the total of dissenting communities; her endowments for this purpose (chiefly the gift of churchmen in the past seventy years) being ten times as great as those from dissenters.

School and Church.

The Maine Conference at its recent session made provision for a semi-centennial celebration, to be held at its next or fiftieth session.

The missionary contributions of the Baptists of Kentucky during the past year were \$23,000, at least \$3,000 more than the aggregate of preceding years.

Rev. Joseph Elliott, who was, until recently minister of the Congregational church, Halifax, N. S., has applied to be received into the Canada Presbyterian church.

According to Commissioner Wells' report, a trained artisan receives for 318 working days an average of \$4 per day, or \$1,280 annually, almost double the payment of the clergy.

The average salary of 61,000 Protestant clergymen in the United States is computed at \$700 annually. Probably more than one-third of the whole receive not more than \$500.

The congregation of the Passionists, which is very widely extended, has since 1830 been greatly revived in England, Ireland, Belgium and Australia. In this country it has now five houses.

The friends of the established Church in England are greatly excited over the rumor that Mr. Gladstone intends to bring in a bill disestablishing the Church of Great Britain.

The Baptist churches in Middletown, N. J., and Roxborough, Pa., retain the apostolic custom of "laying on hands" on all baptized believers. The churches of the "Six Principle Baptists" in Rhode Island also practice the rite.

There are two endowed male Baptist colleges in Kentucky, one at Georgetown and one at Russellville—"Bethel." These colleges have about two hundred and fifty students, of whom forty have the ministry in view.

The Baptists are the most numerous denomination of Christians in the State of Kentucky, numbering 1,101 churches, 614 ministers and 130,000 members of whom at least 30,000 are colored. The latter have a General Association, which meets in August in Paris, Ky.

A Catholic university, giving full courses of sacred and secular education, is to be founded near St. Joseph, Mo. The Brothers from Notre Dame University, in Indiana, are making the arrangements, and 150 acres of land have been given for the site of the new institution.

A Roman correspondent of the *Catholic Review* writes that in the Italian capital, on the evening of May 8, two well-known and highly respectable priests were going quietly home through the Campo Fiore when some of our new Romans thought fit to insult them, and one of them received a very cruel blow on the head, which nearly stunned him. A crowd soon formed, and many honest persons, indignant at this outrage, befriended the two priests.

The statistics of the Wesleyan Methodist Society in Germany for 1812, as published in *Der Methodistische Herald*, are as follows: Number of halls and preaching places, are 165; increase during the year, 6. Preachers, assistants and agents, 19; increase, 2. Local preachers and exhorters, 56; increase, 14. Sunday-schools, 18; increase, 9. Sunday-school teachers, 65; increase, 33. Sunday scholars, 854; increase, 353. Full members, 1,895; increase, 88. Members on trial, 49; increase, 6. Hearers, 5,278; increase, 347.

The Public Debt.

Treasurer Spinner is again out with a letter eulogizing our method of paying off the debt. His figures are very striking, and must be consoling to those who believe it is sound policy to get out of debt by buying up one's own discredited paper. There is one unpleasant fact, however, which, in spite of Mr. Spinner's eulogy, tends considerably to abate our satisfaction over his statements; and that is, that our bonds rate far below those of the other first-class nations. Even France, beaten and depressed as she was by the German victories, has placed her war debt at far better rates than prosperous and conquering America did hers throughout the whole course of the war. We cannot boast of a financial policy, so long as we do not pay in the legal tender of the world—in other words, in good hard money of gold and silver. We have suspended payment, and are buying up our own paper at the depreciated value which it has acquired as the result of our own act. The situation is, perhaps, forced upon us by circumstances; but it is not the less to be deplored that our credit is not comparable to that of other first-class nations. A five per cent. bond of the United States ought to be taken at once at a good premium. It is a national humiliation to have our bonds hawked about and unable to command the prices paid for those of the governments of England, France, or Holland.—*N. Y. Graphic*.

Divorces.

The numerous divorce cases occurring in America are commonly accepted as evidence of a low condition of morals. But when we find M. Sardou, in his veritable "Uncle Sam," depicting our social iniquity in this direction, the question might naturally arise as to the extent that divorce ought to exist in France and other countries of the European Continent. In all lands infidelity is sufficient cause for separation, and yet in Europe society-men scarcely make a pretense of fidelity. The very classes who notoriously practice immorality decry the frequency of divorce in America, and affect to discover in it a rotten state of morals! The truth is, that American women will not accept the position voluntarily held by many of their sex abroad; they demand of their husbands the same faithfulness they yield themselves; and hence with us, where divorce cases are more numerous than in any other country, the relations between man and wife are actually more sacred and more faithfully maintained on both sides than among our censors and critics.

The Political Situation.

Although the Administration enjoys the immense advantage of being in possession of power, and is known to be unscrupulous about its exercise, still the leaders are by no means at ease in mind, and confess to anxiety about the elections which are to take place the coming fall in States that were carried largely for Gen. Grant last November. While pretending to make unusual effort to obtain a vote of confidence, there is a visible distrust in regard to the result. The cause and combinations which operated to produce the re-election of Grant are now well understood by the country. If the work was to be done over they could not be repeated with any chance of success.

Since that time disclosures have been made and characters wrecked which have excited the profoundest surprise, and changed the whole current of public opinion. Men occupying the highest positions, hitherto enjoying esteem, directing public sentiment, shaping legislation, and professing to lead in moral reforms, have been convicted out of their own mouths of shameless venality, perjury, and conspiracy to plunder the public treasury. No such spectacle had ever before been witnessed, where the most honored chiefs of a great party were stricken down as with one blast of a destroying agency. The impression made by that event—associated as it is with others hardly less startling in corruption—and by the daring usurpations of the President, cannot be easily effaced.

Although the demoralizing effects which attend civil war have been painfully visible for years past, and sadly felt throughout our whole political and social life, they stirred no such feeling as has been caused by the developments of the last six months. Crime has been brought home to the most cherished leaders, whose word was law, and whose authority stood unchallenged. These idols are cast down and broken, and the people have at last awakened to a sense of their great delusion. They know they have not only been betrayed, but robbed by the very men in whom the first trust was reposed, and to whom they turned with full faith as above reproach.

It is now seen that the so-called investigations into the New York Custom House, the sale of arms to France, the jobbery of the Secretary of the Navy, and other kindred matters, were mere shams fabricated to conceal a mass of official fraud and knavery, and whitewashed to order for political effect. And the fact that this villainy was not merely countenanced, but openly advocated by Senators like Mr. Frelinghuysen and Mr. Buckingham, who threw the weight of religious associations into the scale in order to give moral tone to their declarations, has naturally inflamed the public resentment. They sat on the committees, examined the witnesses, heard the convicting testimony, and knew the guilt of the implicated officials. And yet they endorsed them as innocent, and arraigned their accusers as calumniators!

In every State the Administration can be put upon the defensive and driven to the wall. And in many of them, men who have heretofore figured as attractions dare not appear upon the stand, fearing to be called to account for their complicity in Credit Mobiliar, salary at-aling, and other plunder. With all their effrontery, Mr. Garfield, Mr. Shellabarger, and Mr. Bingham, once lights of the Republican party in Ohio, will not venture to confront the constituents whose honor and confidence they huckstered in Congress. And their enforced absence will of itself be a commentary which no ingenuity or rhetorical display can destroy.

If the elements of Opposition are harmonized and united with vigor, a victory over this corrupt Administration is almost certain, in spite of the numbers and discipline of its regular troops. The whole situation is favorable for such a result—far more so indeed than at any time since 1860. Superadded to these causes of deserved dissatisfaction, the conduct of the President in deserting the post of duty, in junketing about the country, in ringing scandal upon the great office which he holds but does not fill, and his unworthy part in doubling his own salary after a second election, have made a lodgment in the public mind not to be removed by cheap professions, and produced a reaction against Gen. Grant which will not soon be arrested. He has outlived his popularity, and worse than that, forfeited the confidence and respect of his party. Selfishness, avarice, nepotism, and intemperance have been followed by their natural consequences.—*N. Y. Sun*.

Children's Ears.

"Children's ears should never be boxed." So writes an eminent surgeon in the June number of *The Popular Science Monthly*. Though the statement will doubtless be received by many a juvenile reader in the light of a "self-evident proposition," there may yet remain a few parents and rural pedagogues to whom the reasons for the abolition of this form of rebuke may be of interest. "We have seen," writes Professor Hinton, "that the passage of the air is closed by a thin membrane especially adapted to be influenced by every impulse of the air, and with nothing but the air to support it internally. What, then, can be more likely to injure this membrane than a sudden and forcible compression of the air in front of it? If any one designed to break or overstretch a membrane, he could scarcely devise a more effective means than to bring the hand suddenly and forcibly down upon the passage of the ear, thus driving the air violently before it, with no possibility for its escape but by the membrane giving way." So reasonable are these conclusions that there was no need even the high authority of the writer for the subsequent statement that "many children are made deaf by boxes on the ear." It is unfortunate, however, that this and many other rebukes of the same order precede the reason, and hence a safer general order might be issued to the intent that no child should ever receive any form of corporal punishment until the parent or preceptor has stopped to reason—first with the child, and then with himself.—*Es*.

Rev. J. F. W. Ware gives the Fourth of July oration in Boston this year. He is the twelfth clergyman who has accepted an invitation to perform that service within nineteen years.